



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1815.

[NO. 190.]

Publication.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to establish, that the Letter Post be from and after the 1st proximo, conveyed in the Eastern Districts in carriages instead of being carried on foot, and the preliminary arrangements having been made for that purpose, the following Regulations of the Government Post Carriage are published for general information, and ordered to take effect from and after the 1st proximo.

2.—The Letter Post will continue to be conveyed from Batavia through the Preanger Regencies as at present, until arrangements are completed for its conveyance along the Road through the District of Cawang.

3.—After the 1st proximo, a carriage is established for the conveyance of the Letter Post from the entrance of the Cheribon District to the Town of Sourabaya, and from thence Eastward on horses.

4.—The mail thus established will be dispatched as follows:—

From Batavia to Cheribon every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.

From the Town of Cheribon to Paccalongan the mail carriage will start every Friday, Sunday and Tuesday.

From Paccalongan to Samarang every Saturday, Monday, Wednesday.

From Samarang to Rembang every Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

From Rembang to Sedayo every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

From Sedayo to Sourabaya every Wednesday, Friday, Sunday.

The return Post will be as follows:—

From Sourabaya to Sedayo, Saturday, Monday, Thursday.

From Sedayo to Rembang, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.

From Rembang to Samarang, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

From Samarang to Paccalongan, Thursday, Sunday, Tuesday.

From Paccalongan to Cheribon, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday.

From each place the mail will start precisely at 3 A. M. on the day specified.

5.—The rates of Postage of Letters will continue as at present, and the Post Regulations regarding privilege of franking continue in force where not altered by this Regulation.

6.—Packages of Newspapers, Pamphlets, and Parcels, may be conveyed by the mail agreeably to the rates and Regulations published in a separate order of this date.

7.—Two persons passengers or one passenger and a servant may be accommodated with a conveyance in the mail carriage on payment of half a Rupee per paal for each person.

8.—Each person will be allowed to carry with him baggage not exceeding forty Dutch pounds in weight, but it is positively restricted to that weight, and if more be carried, the owner will be liable to a surcharge of double the rate of fare, or if the baggage be found to exceed sixty Dutch pounds, the surcharge will be treble the usual fare of half a Rupee per paal.

9.—Persons desirous of having conveyance in the mail carriage, must enter their names at the Office of the Resident of the District at which they start, and the first applicant is to have the preference.

10.—The whole fare for the distance to which the passenger takes his place in the mail, is to be paid at the time of securing the place.

11.—The Residents are respectively charged and desired to ascertain that the Regulation regarding baggage and payment is adhered to, and will be especially desired to take care that the mail is not delayed beyond the hour at which it is ordered to start. If the passengers have not arrived at the Post Office by the stated hour, the sum paid by them for the fare is forfeited.

12.—When the mail is dispatched, the Post Master will state, in his usual report of letters, the names of the passengers who have taken places that day, and further, in acknowledging the receipt of a Letter Post,

will note down the names of the passengers who have arrived in the mail.

13.—The establishment of a regular and certain conveyance being thus obtained, Extra Posts are prohibited. No Extra Post is to be dispatched from Batavia unless under the orders, in writing, of the Lieutenant Governor. No Extra Post is to be dispatched from the Eastern Districts to Batavia, except to the Lieutenant Governor, and as it must be a very extraordinary occurrence indeed that requires a correspondence by Extra Post between the Residents themselves, they will be held responsible not to dispatch an Extra Post without necessity and without reporting the same forthwith to Government.

14.—The establishment of horses and carriages maintained on the road is estimated only for the regular conveyance of the mail at the hours above mentioned, and Government do not deem it necessary to provide for, or guarantee any establishment beyond this. The Regents will be allowed to keep other horses on the road for hire to individuals if they think proper, but this forms no part of the public establishment, and in such cases, the individuals must use their own carriages in travelling. The employment of the horses or carriages set apart for the mail is most positively prohibited, and will be marked by the severe notice and displeasure of Government.

The existing Post Regulations remain in force, in as far as they are not altered by the present Publication.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, September 28, 1815.

Advertisement.

IN pursuance of the Orders of Government, Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Government Press, for Newspapers or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 1st of November next, in failure of which, legal measure will be taken to collect the same.

A. H. HUBBARD,
Superintendent.
BATAVIA, Oct. 3d, 1815.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Leeden van de Weeskamer, door haare Secretaris geïnformeerd zynde; dat behalven zodanige Perzoonen die hune verschuldigde renten onder ultimo October A. O. Po. noch achterstallig zijn, en waarentrent de Kamer bereeds de nodige maatregelen genomen heeft, er noch veel Perzoonen zijn, die haare rente verschuldigd onder ultimo April j. l. noch niet voldaan hebben, vinden zich verplicht om de deelhebbers, by deelen tot dies volloening aantemaanen, alzo zy anders de zulken die met ultimo October aanstaande aan die verplichting niet voldaan hebben, in regten zullen moeten vervolgen.

D. CHRISTIANI,
Sec. van de Weeskamer.
BATAVIA.
IN DE WEESKAMER
den 22ste September, 1815.

Advertentie.

DOOR den Ondergeteekende Waarnemende der nog loopende zaken der Bank van Leening, word hier mede bekend gemaakt, dat gedurende de maand October, dagelyk (de Zaterdag, Zon en Feestdagen uitgezonderd) door hem in gemelde Bank van Leening zal worden ontvangen, de verschene Renten in de maand September en October dezes Jaars, op beleeende vastigheden in de maand Maart en April 1814—Welke volgens 's Bank Instructie de dato den 1ste November 1813, moeten worden betaald in Zilver geld.

W. BERKHOFF, Cassier.
BATAVIA, IN DE
BANK VAN LEENING,
den 20de Sept. 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 16de October, 1815.

ZAL door Vendumeesters voor het Vendu-kantoor publiek aan de meestbiedende worden verkocht voor papieren geld, en op het goetouwe credit, eenes aanzienlyke quantiteit Jakhout, onlangs van I dramayo aangebragt, en thys leggende by het Heemraden Plein, van waar dezelve voor rekening van den kooper zullen moeten worden afgehaald.—De lysten der Houtwerken, zullen kunnen gezien worden ten Vendu-kantore.

Op Maandag den 15 Oct. 1815, 's Agtermiddags te half zys uur.

BINNEN het Voormalige Kasteel, van een parthy jongst van hana aangebragte Binaese Paarden.

Op Dingsdag den 17 Oct. 1815.

VOOR de Woning van J. F. Arnold, staande in de buiten Nieuwpoort Straat, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Meubilaire Goederen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, &c. volgens Catalogus.—Zullende daags betoeris van het een en ander toondig gehouden worden van 8 tot 2 uren 's Voormiddags.

Op Woensdag den 18 Oct. 1815.

VOOR de Woning van Oig. Benseeng, staande buiten de voormalige Nieuwpoort na by de Jassembrog, van diversen soorten A. waten, Glaswerken en fraaye Porcelainen bezort, Wagens, Paarden, en wat er meer ten voorschijn zal worden gebragt.

Op Donderdag den 19 Oct. 1815.

VOOR het Sterf huis van wylen Njey Rokiu, staande op Pacodjan, van Huismeubelen, Slaven, en andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 20 Oct. 1815.

VOOR het huis van de weduwe Smith, staande op de Grote Rood Malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens al het geen ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Advertisement.

ON Monday next, will be exposed for sale for ready money, at Messieurs J. van Reenen and Co.'s house in Town, by wholesale and retail, the following articles, just imported per ship Juliana, Captain Hornblow, from England, viz. Pale Ale, Strong Ale, Brown Stout, Ale Beer, Cider, Perry, Dorchester Beer, Taunton Ale, Port-wine, Claret, Madeira, Renish and Vidonia Wine, Brandy warranted ten years old previous to its shipment from Cogniac, Cordials, Hollands, Hams, Sheep and Ox Tongues, Herrings, Farmacon, Pine and Dutch Cheeses, Confectionary, Cloths, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Printed Cottons, Shirting, Millinery, Hosiery, Silver, Plated and Hardware, Watches and Jewellery, Swedish Iron and Steel, Anchors, Sail Cloth, Iron and Tin ware, Kentledge, Linne run web, Ladies' Dressing Glasses, Perfumery, Paints, Oil, Stationery, a Chaise, &c. &c. &c.
September 30, 1815.

Bekendmaking.

DEN ondergeteekende Procureur maakt bekend, dat hy zyn Kantoor zal houden, op de Groote Rivier naast het Vendu Kantoor, alwaar hy van s'morgens Acht tot s'namiddags Een uur zal present zijn; verzoekende een ieder die hem in dientyd zonde wenschen te spreken, zich te vervoegen aan zyn woonhuis op het Molenvliet over de Tuin van den Wel Ed. Gest. Heer VAN RIENSDYK.

H. F. LIPPE.

Bekendmaking.

ALLE de geene, dewelke ongencht de by een der vorige Gazetten b reeds gedane aanmaning, niet betaald hebben, hune Vendu reekening en, die aan hua reeds vrugteloos zyn aangeboden, worden by dezen door den Kassier van het Vendu Department, als daartoe geauthoriseerd door den Superintendent en Vendumeesters, aader verzogt en aangemaand, om e betaling van gemelde reekeningen in den loop dezer maand te volvoeren, zullende de personen welke daar in nalatig mogte blyven zonder onderscheid tot de betaling, als dan worden genootzaakt.

Advertentie.

Al de geene die iets te pretendeeren heeft, of verschuldigd is aan Vrouwe Anna Appolonia Jens: Weduwe van den Wel Ed. Heer Gose Theodore Vermeer, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen veertien dagen, gerekend van dato dezes, aan W. G. LAMBERGER te Samarang, en J. G. P. VAN DER VAA te Batavia.
SARARANG, den 5de Oct. 1815.

Advertentie.

DEN ondergeteekende permissie heeft, omde van het Gouvernement op naar Europa te significeeren, verzoekte zyn vriendlyk aan alle de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, ofte verschuldigd zyn, om met dezelve te veriffinen, binne de tyd van twee maanden, gerekend Aan primo October tot ultimo November 1815.
J. MARCUS.
BATAVIA, den 27 Sept. 1815.

TO BE SOLD.

A QUANTITY of Water Casks, nearly new, holding from 180 gallons to 60 gallons, having been used for no other purpose from England to this place—they are stout substantial Casks and worthy of attention. For viewing the same and particulars enquire of Mr. Barnes, corner of Jonker-street.

Also a quantity of Sumatnap Soy in kegs

By G. D ROST

GROTE RIVIER,

VYF, Tien, Twintig, Dertig, Veertig of Vyftig Schapen, tegens vyf papiere Sp. Matten het stuk—Ready Money.

Advertentie.

BY den Chinesees Soekoot, op de Passar Borong, is te bekomen nieuwe Rysst, jongst aangebragt van Sourabaya, tege 30 Spansmatte Silver de Koyang, van 3575 pond ieder
BATAVIA, den 12de October 1815.

Advertisement.

ARON LEVIE offers for Private Sale, his House situated in the Voorrey, with capital Godowns, Slave Rooms, Carriage-house and Stabling attached. A deep Canal runs before the door. For particular apply, to the Proprietor.

Advertentie.

ARON LEVIE presenteert uit de hand te Koop zyn Woonhuis, staande en gelegen op de Voorrey, voorzien van goede Pokenze, Slave Vertrekken, Wagonhuis en Paardstal, en zeer goed geloo met het Rivier.
Te bevragen by den Eigenaar.

Messrs. Jessen, Trail & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
A FEW

TELESCOPES,

Of a new invention, at present in use by the Engineers on the Continent, and by the Commanders of H. M. Ships, for ascertaining distances of objects and surveying.—A book, containing directions for the use of the same accompanies each.

They have also for Sale a quantity of SCOTCH ALE, in casks and bottles.

Exposed for Sale,
At Mr. A. LAVIELLE'S,
OUTER NEWPORT-STREET.

A beautiful assortment of fashionable millinery, imported on the ship *Claudine*, from London, consisting of French Lace—Ribbons—French Cambric—Lace Dresses—Straw Hats—Flowers—Bonnets—Caps—Turban—Ball Dresses—Muslin worked Robes—Italian Nets—and a great variety of other Articles, all of the latest fashion, put up to particular order by Mrs. TOLLON, No. 212, High Holborn.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned being on the eve of his departure for Europe in the ship *Juliana*, Captain Hornblow, requests that all persons having any claims upon him will be pleased to make the same known to his Agents, Messrs. P. JESSEN and K. L. HASTE, for adjustment; they will also in his absence manage his concerns—all applications relative to the same will be received by them accordingly.

P. H. G. TROCK.

BATAVIA,
13th Oct. 1815.

Advertentie.

DE ondergetekende van voornemens zynde met het Engelsche Schip *Juliana*, Capt. Hornblow, naar Engeland te vertrekken; verzoekt alle die geen en welke its te pretenderen heeft; ofte verschuldigd is om met dezelve te verffenen binnen de tyd van acht dagen gerekend van heeden.

E. H. VAN ITTERSUM.

BATAVIA, den 14de October 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die aan den tekenaar iets verschuldigd zyn dan wel te proteëderen hebben gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen een maand na dato dezes, ten Comptoire van den Heere van der Tuuk alhier.

H. J. VAN AFFELEN,
van Saamsfoort.

BATAVIA den 14 October 1815.

Advertisement.

MR. J. A. van Braam, being of intention to proceed to England on board the Ship *Juliana*, Capt. Hornblow, notice is hereby given, that the management of his affairs will be continued by Mr. G. C. van Ryck, to whom all applications regarding the same may be made.

BATAVIA, 28th Sept. 1815.

Advertentie.

DE Heer J. A. van Braam, van voornemens zynde met het Engelsche Schip *Juliana*, Capt. Hornblow, naar Engeland te vertrekken, werd een yder by deezzen geïnformeerd, dat zyne zaaken door den Heer G. C. van Ryck, zullen behandeld worden aan wien alle aanvragen dezelve betreffende kunnen gemaakt worden.

BATAVIA, den 28ste Sept. 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben, of schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wien M. Juffrouw Anna Sophia Jansen, Wed. van de Heer Henryus Vos, in leven Kapitein der Burgeren Aalslager van de stads Vendumeesters alhier, worden verzocht daar van opgave te doen binnen de tyd van een maand gerekend van heden af tot den 6de November ainstaaude, aan den gesurogeerd Exe-cuteur.

F. P. SEENA.

J. NAZET, Presenteert uit de Hand te koop deszelfs Woonhuis en Waagen-archeorderij, met de daar byzande Previs-legie.

UITDE HAND TE KOOP,

DE ONDERVOLGENDE

LYFLEIGENEN,

als

A ZOR, Huis-jonge en Dispencier, met zyn wyf
Tonkin, fyne Naayster, Strykster en Wasserin.
Noressa, Kokin, met haar kind Robo.
Angelier, fyne Naayster en Konde-maak-ster.
Soelatrie, Borduurster Naayster en Kokin, met haar dogters
Comoening, Bryster en fyne Naayster, Mauwer, aankomende Naayster en Bry-ster, benevens hunne twee kinderen
Tagal, en
Maandag.
Malatie, fyne Naayster, met haar man Mingo, Huis en Lyf-jonge.
Moetiara, Aankomend meisje.
Te bevragen by Jan Piet

For Sale.

A CLOSE CARRIAGE,

Admirably adapted for the Rainy Season.

ENQUIRE AT THE GOVT. PRESS.

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] Oct. 6—Brig Anna, P. Boll, from Sourabaya 28th Sept. — Cargo, Sapan-wood, — Passengers, Messrs. Krakenberg, Bierma and Rieke.
Brig Hendrik, H. Dulken, from Samarang 30th Sept. — Cargo, Rice, — Passengers, Mr. Budach and family, Mrs. Kroone and children, and Mr. van Tylingen.
Brig Laxem, Njo Kimlong, from Amboyna 28th Aug.
7—Schooner Dorothea, J. White, from Paccalongan 29th Sept. — Cargo, Coffee, — ship *Claudine*, J. Welsh, from London 9th June.
8—Brig Susanna Barbera, Badendyk, from Indramayo 27th Sept. — Cargo, Coffee.
9—Schooner Jonge Nicolas, C. Knuppel, from Indramayo 29th Sept. — Cargo, Timber. — brig *Lanjaar*, Wierotmoeno, from Paccalongan 30th Sept.
10—Cutter Arathusa, Westerheide, from Samarang 3d October.
11—Brig Fortune, Dryssen, from Indramayo 27th Sept. — do. Helena Jacobs, G. Matheos, from Samarang 4th Oct. — ship *Hydroos*, Seh Osman, from Grisse 27th Sept. — do. Alhoesine, Said Mahsew be Alwee, from do. the 27th do.
12—Ship *Dispatch*, J. H. Jackson, from Paccalongan 9th Oct. — Cargo, Coffee and Pepper. — ship *Devaynes*, Octavius Brooks, from London 26th May, and the Cape of Good Hope 22d Aug. — Passengers, Mr. Check. — brig *Dolaine*, C. G. de Lange, from Rotterdam 1st April. — schooner *Drake*, J. Jansen, from Amboyna 18th Sept.

DEPARTURES.] Oct. 8—H. C. C. Nautilus, Capt. C. Boyle, for Bengal. — Passenger, Capt. Gurnham.
9—Ship *Isabella*, M. A. Mayne, for do. — Passengers, Miss Collins, Mr. Deans, and Mr. Milne.
10—Ship *Lady Hood*, C. Boyle, for Indramayo. — Passenger, Mr. Watt.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 14, brig *Elisa*, S. Douzon, from Madras 4th June. Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Mahon.
19, ship *Lady Flora*, William Knox, from England 2d January, and Cape of Good Hope 9th of April. Passengers: — From England, Madame De Chasteney, Miss S. blechenden; Miss J. Robertson, Mr. Charles Barnard. Captain Knott, 2d Regiment Madras Native Infantry, From the Cape: Captain Charles Sealey, Bombay Marine, and Mr. J. P. Giffin.
Brig *Dolphin*, L. Bishop, from the Isle of France 10th May. Passenger: Thomas Stewart, Esq. Merchant.
Schooner *Wellington*, J. Bouvas, from the Ile of France 26th May, and Madras 13th June. Passengers: Captain T. G. Aber, Bengal Army, Messrs. C. H. Bell and J. Davidson, Mariners.
(At Diamond Harbour.) ship *Euphrates*, P. Mearning, from Bussora 2d May, Bombay 29th May, and Madras 13th June. Passenger: Mr. Story, Country Service.

DEPARTURES.

June 14, brig *Sophia*, William Blyth, for Samarang, and New South Wales.
18, ship *Sanceryng*, J. Gover, for England.
New ship *Acton*, J. Mackey, for the Isle of France.
19, ship *Henry*, R. Roe, for Penang.

The following Vessels will sail in two or three days.
Ship *Phoenix*, Beau, for Bencoolen.
Brig *Cecilia*, May, for Penang.
Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Grant, for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

May 24, H. M. sloop of war *Hyper*, William Edward, Esq. Acting Captain, from Poin-de-Galle.
25, ship *Euphrates*, Mearning, from Bussorah.
27, H. C. ship *Essex*, Captain Richard Nesbitt, from England.
H. C. ship *Charles Grant*, Captain John Loch, from ditto.
H. C. ship *Ingus*, Captain William Hay, from ditto.
H. C. ship *Marquis Camden*, Captain H. M. Samson, from ditto.
H. C. ship *Fanshant*, Captain R. S. Dalrymple, from ditto.
H. C. ship *David Scott*, Captain John Locke, from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

May 24, Portuguese brig of war *Vitoria*, Captain Fr. nois Gomes, to Decaun.
25, ship *Anna*, Tate, to England. Passengers: Mrs. Woodhouse; Captain J. A. Pope; Mr. C. Froome; and Mr. H. Dickenson. Children: Miss A. Woodhouse; Miss M. Woodhouse; Miss L. C. Woodhouse; and Master C. R. Woodhouse.
Ship *Friendship*, Howell, to China.
27, ship *Byronmore*, Hammett, to ditto.
Ship *Sulemney*, Saxpith, to ditto.
28, ship *Euphrates*, Mearning, to Madras.

Government Gazette.

BATAVIA:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, 9th October, 1815.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having been pleased to determine that those Officers and Soldiers serving under this Government who have received Government Securities in part of their personal pay and allowances, without having received an agio thereon at the same time, shall have the option of repaying the amount thereof into the General Treasury and of receiving an equal amount in specie; the following Orders are passed for carrying the same into effect.

1st.—Officers Commanding Companies respectively will transmit to the Deputy Military Pay-Master General a statement of the amount of Government Securities received as above stated on account of the Native Commissioned and European and Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates—such statements being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Corps.

2d.—A list of the European Commissioned Officers in each Corps countersigned by the Commanding Officer shall in like manner be transmitted, shewing the amount of Government Securities received by them and which they are desirous of returning for the purpose of being exchanged.

3d.—Staff Officers and others not coming within the above mentioned Regimental Lists will send their separate statement to the Deputy Military Pay-Master General as above described.

4th.—These lists are to be transmitted in the Western Division on or before the 20th instant—and in the Eastern Districts on or before the 15th Proximo—in failure whereof it will be understood that those persons who have not by that time made the application are not desirous of availing themselves of the offer. And after that date no applications will be admitted except from the Dependencies, where a greater latitude is necessarily allowed.

5th.—On the statements thus received being examined by the Deputy Military Pay-Master General and found in accordance with the books and accounts of his office, the exchange of specie will be ordered—at Weltevreden from the Military Pay-Office, and in the separate Residencies, from the nearest Treasury respectively.

Batta and allowances for August and Pay for September 1815, will be issued to the troops serving on Java on or after the 15th instant.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Most heartily do we congratulate our Readers on the glorious news received by the Devaynes which arrived from England on Thursday evening. The Captain of this vessel states that he spoke an American vessel at Anjier and saw Gazettes containing English and French Bulletins of a Battle fought at Bergen or Berchem on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June last, between the Allies and the French under Napoleon Buonaparte in person. The Allied army was commanded by the British Hero the Duke of Wellington—on the two first days the contest was more severe, and nearly equal—if anything it was in favor of the French—on the 18th the Cavalry of the Allies turned the left flank of the enemy and a complete route and defeat ensued. Our loss is stated to be very heavy—several Generals and Field Officers are said to have fallen—the loss of the enemy must have been immense, the defeat having been so decisive that they were compelled to abandon their Artillery. Jerome Bonaparte was killed on the second day of the battle.

We may calculate on having further particulars ere long as a vessel was about to sail shortly after the Devaynes.

Berchem is situated near Juliers in Flanders.

The following information extracted from late English Papers may be acceptable to our Commercial Friends.

DEAL, MAY 10.—Came down the River the *Juliana*, *Minerva*, *Margaret*, *Lucy* and *Nancy*, and *Ganges*, for Batavia. The two last sailed to the Westward.

DEAL, MAY 11.—Sailed the *Juliana*, *Margaret* and *Nancy* for Batavia.

MAY 12.—Put back several of the outward bound ships by contrary winds.

MAY 15.—Sailed the *Sofia*, *Wellington* and *Caroline* for Batavia.

BENGAL.

THE MIRROR, May 31.

LOSS OF THE JESSY PILOT SCHOONER.

The liberal and expensive establishment of the Honorable Company's Marine, and the skill with which that department is conducted, render the occurrence of any fatal accident a very extraordinary and unlooked-for event. It is perhaps not within the recollection of more than ten persons now in Calcutta, that any accident has ever befallen one of the Pilot Schooners. We learn that one vessel was lost many years since in Bilasore roads; but so long past is this event, that it is now matter of record and tradition.

The *Jessy* pilot schooner weighed from Saugor point on Thursday last, under the command of Mr. Sinclair, and was working down the roads, when at 3 p. m. Mr. Sinclair quitted the deck, and left the vessel in charge of Mr. Hickman, a second mate. At 4 o'clock Mr. Sinclair was alarmed by perceiving the vessel had struck. On ascending to the deck he found her on shore on the head of the reef: the sails were hove aback and the vessel's head got to the E. N. W. All endeavours to save her proved vain. At 5 o'clock she bilged; at six she made a fair breach over her; at seven she filled, and in half an hour after, the boat was washed from the deck, and twenty-four men, the chief part of the crew, with Mr. Sinclair, were fortunate enough to get on board. Sixteen natives were left with the vessel. The weather was moderate, and intelligence of the disaster being conveyed to Captain Collic, he with the *Tweed* and *Hastings*, weighed the next morning, and proceeded to the wreck. The *Jessy* was found sunk among the breakers on the Reef-Head, with the water up to her fore top-mast head. The fore top gallant yard was the only yard remaining. One barcar was found clinging to the main mast in the most perilous situation, the weather being boisterous and the waves high. Mr. Twicken, of the *Tweed*, with a gallantry highly commendable, volunteered with nine men, to save him, and having with great difficulty brought the boat of the *Tweed* near to the vessel, he prevailed on the man to throw himself into the sea, and fortunately succeeded in saving him. The vessel is totally lost. Of the remaining fifteen men, the following is the account:—The whole committed themselves to spars and pieces of the wreck: five men were seen to land on the southern part of Saugor; two landed near Pagoda Creek, one of whom died immediately, and his companion is still missing; and eight men were picked up on two spars, by the boats of the *Houghly*.

Calcutta Mirror, June 7.

It is of considerable importance to the commercial world to know, that a safe and commodious harbour will shortly be recommended to the notice of ships belonging to and frequenting the port of Calcutta. At the bottom of Channel Creek, a safe and good anchorage in the S. W. Monsoon, is now found to exist for ships of the largest burthen. It is well sheltered from all winds, and uninterrupted by rapid tides and eddies. From this harbour, ships may get to sea in one tide without anchoring or difficulty, and vessels of any size may be brought in with ease and safety by the most inferior Pilot. The expence and the risque of numerous buoys will be avoided. It is supposed that two only will be necessary, one at the foot of Saugor Sand, and one on its edge. If a light is constantly kept on the point now known by the name of Light House Point, ships will enter the harbour at any hour of the night without danger. To the industry and talents of the officers of the Bombay Marine the settlement is indebted for this and many other valuable discoveries.

EUROPE.

THE MORNING POST,
MAY 27.

In a Committee of Supply, Lord Castlereagh last night brought forward a motion founded on the Subsidiary Treaties concluded with the three great Powers of the Continent. A feeble opposition was made to the vote, and never certainly did the Opponents of Ministers appear more weak or insignificant than on this occasion.—It is a proud fact, and exultingly do we proclaim it to the nation and to Europe, that such is the fallen state of Party among us at the present moment, that the opposers of the necessary supply for effecting the general security, in this crisis of our fate, were last night in the proportion of no more than one to ten Members present—the numbers being, for the question 160; against it only 16!—Lord Castlereagh, in bringing forward the business, went into a description of the means with which the great contest is about to be commenced; and a statement more important or more gratifying has perhaps never been submitted to Parliament.

In nothing do we more sincerely rejoice than in the manly refutation which his Lordship's Speech gave to the vulgar calumnies on the Allies of the country, so industriously promulgated by the *Moniteur* and the patriotic admirers of Bonaparte on this side of the water—that "for all that is done, British money must pay." The vast exertions now making by all the Powers of the Continent, must satisfy every one, that our subsidies cannot supply the motive which impels them to action nor cover more than a comparatively small proportion of the attendant expence. The amount of the pecuniary aid about to be advanced to the three great Powers for the present year, is 5,000,000*l.* By the Treaty on which this sum is supplied, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are bound to bring each 150,000 men into the field. England is to furnish a force of the same extent, or failing to do this, to make up her contingent in money at the rate of 20*l.* for every infantry, and 30*l.* for every cavalry soldier. The Allies however have not confined themselves to bringing into the field merely the 150,000 men specified in the Treaty. Austria, exclusive of a force of 150,000 men employed in Italy, which alone would have satisfied the Treaty, has armies to the same extent on the Upper Rhine about to act against France. The Emperor of Russia has put in motion an army containing 225,000 men in its ranks, under General Barclay de Tolly, which is expected to arrive on the Banks of the Rhine, as complete in numbers as it was when it quitted the Russian frontier; and he has signified to the Prince Regent, that an additional force of 150,000 men under General Wittgenstein, is assembled, and will forthwith march against France, if the exigencies of the campaign should make this measure necessary; and the whole of these corps are represented to be in a state of military efficiency that never was surpassed. Prussia, instead of the contingent she is bound to furnish by the Treaty, has put in motion an army consisting of six corps, and amounting in number to 235,000 men. The force to be furnished by Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Saxony, Hanover, the Hanse Towns, and the smaller States on the Rhine, amount to 150,000 more. To these are to be added the English army, under the Duke of Wellington, and the army of the King of the Netherlands, each 50,000 strong. The gratifying result of this statement is, that no less than a Million and Eleven Thousand Men are now advancing to the frontiers of France.—The subordinate States it is proposed to assist by distributing among them that sum which may be due from England to complete the contingent which she has engaged to furnish. Thus, supposing she should not augment her army beyond 50,000 men, which it is assumed will be the extent of her co-operation in men in the present campaign, the difference to be paid in aid of the exertions of Bavaria, Württemberg, and the other powers above enumerated, will be 2,500,000*l.* While with forces so greatly augmented, the Allies prepare to advance upon Bonaparte, Lord Castlereagh remarked with satisfaction, that it would no longer be necessary to separate their armies, as formerly to waste and besiege the strong places which he had garrisoned in every part of Europe, and which had subsisted armies without expence to France, which required to be watched by superior numbers of the Allies. This situation of things he describes to be now completely reversed. Those strong places being in the hands of the Allies, they can pour their undivided masses into the very heart of France. On its frontier they possess some of the strongest places in Europe, on which, in the event of meeting with a check, they can securely retire, without being exposed to those calamities to which a defeated army in other circumstances would be exposed. A strong barrier has been erected on that frontier of the Netherlands which it might be expected the French would attempt to penetrate, and, when behind this it is recollected, the Allies possess Antwerp, Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, and Maestricht; it may, as the Noble Lord fairly contended, be assumed that never could Europe engage in a just cause with fairer prospects of success, or with less grounds for apprehension, even in defeat.

At a late hour last night, we received Brussels Papers to the 24th inst. the contents of which are important. All appears consternation on the French frontiers; and the inhabitants, reduced to despair, are represented as impatiently expecting the arrival of the Allies, as their generous liberators. In the South of France, the aspect of affairs is no less promising. The Austrian and Piedmontese troops are in formidable motion in that direction; and the most important events are shortly expected to take place. In Spain, too, the most vigorous preparations for offensive warfare are making; and even the King of Denmark is about to march a respectable army in aid of the sacred cause.

BRUSSELS, MAY 22.—The head-quarters of the French army of the North are established at Avesnes; the French Generals appear to fear that the Allied Armies should penetrate between that part of France, situated between Champagne, French Flanders and Picardy. They are fortifying Laon and the Castle of Guiso. All the peasantry have received orders to carry off their provisions on the first

invasion, and arm themselves with their instruments of husbandry. The inhabitants of these unhappy countries are reduced to despair, and impatiently expect the arrival of their liberators.

The King of Denmark is expected at Altona on the 21st of this month. This Monarch has engaged to furnish 15,000 men in the sacred contest which is going to commence. These troops will be immediately embarked at Copenhagen, and Elsinour to proceed to their destination.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, May 12. "All is motion in Piedmont, and the other States of the King of Sardinia: the Austrian army, commanded by General Bubna, consisting of 40,000 chosen men, and 20,000 Piedmontese, has marched towards the mountains of Dauphiny, where it has taken positions upon the extreme frontiers. At Turin a passage of troops was expected to commence on the 8th, and last to the 15th instant, these troops form a corps of 30,000 men. On the other hand considerable reinforcements have arrived at Nice, and a large division has taken a position between that town and Monaco. Events of the highest importance may shortly be expected to take place in the South of France.

A countryman of ours who left Barcelona on the 2d, fully confirms the news of vigorous preparations in Spain for prosecuting the war.

The Evening Star, May 31.

We are assured that the armaments in Brittany and Poitou amount to 100,000 men. In July last, when his Royal Highness to Duke of Angoulême visited that part of France, offers of service were emulously made to him; and even at that time not less than 40,000 old Vendean troops had associated themselves in regiments, and were perfectly ready to move whenever they should receive orders so that effect from the King.

No accounts that can be relied on have been received of Murat, since he was said to be besieged in Ancona. Some suppose him to have embarked there in a ship of war, and fled to Naples; others think he has endeavoured to make the coast of France. It is probable that if he should land near Naples, he would be repulsed by the Napolitans themselves; so that upon the whole his flight to France is not improbable.

The German papers estimate the Prussian force which has already reached the banks of the Rhine at 200,000; the Russians at 250,000, and the Bavarians, Wurtembergers, and Baden-ers, at 90,000.

This morning we received a letter from Brussels, dated the 27th instant, which confirms our former statements, that no engagement would take place with the allied forces, until the arrival of the whole of the Russian and Prussian infantry. The writer states, that a corps of Russians had arrived the day preceding, but it was expected the whole would not be able to join until the latter end of June. Our Commissaries had entered into fresh contracts for provisioning the fortresses of Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, and Ulm, for three months from the present time.—He states the British force, including Germans, Hanoverians, Brunswick Oels, Dutch, and Belgians, amounts to 160,000 effective men, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, all in the best possible state of equipment and discipline. Marshal Blucher, who commands the army on the flank, has 153,000 Prussians with him, panting (he says) for an opportunity to chastise that nation, which has lately proved itself so entirely destitute of all honour and morality.

This morning we received Baltimore Papers to the 25th April. The following article is extracted from the *Baltimore Commercial Daily Advertiser*:

"The schooner *Romp*, Mills, has arrived at Baltimore, in seven days from the Havannah, a states, that two days before she sailed and vessel had arrived from Vera Cruz, which brought only 500,000 dollars, out of several millions expected. The Revolutionists had so complete possession of the interior, that the convoys could not travel between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

"Transports and vessels of war from New Orleans were daily arriving and sailing from the Havannah for Europe, after taking in supplies.

"Letters from Quebec mention, that a sufficient number of transports had arrived there to bring home the whole of the British army; and they may be expected to arrive in England about the latter end of next month."

The Morning Post, June 2.

Yesterday we received Paris Papers to the 30th ult.—Their contents are not of much importance. Much anxiety is displayed to diminish the general apprehensions respecting the insurrectionary state of the Departments; but all this serves materially to establish the fact, that they exist to a degree highly alarming to the Usurper. It is indeed admitted, that the disturbances have already spread

to Mountaban, Meissae, Tours, and other places: while a total apathy is obvious in all parts with respect to the new Constitution. The votes consist chiefly of persons in the employ of the Rebel Government, and the numbers are altogether insignificant. The period for the assembling of the *Champ de Mai*, (as it is continued to be called, although it has been announced it cannot take place for some time to come) is not yet fixed; and Bonaparte still remains at Paris, his attention being chiefly occupied in reviewing troops, and receiving the Members of the Electoral Colleges. In the South of France, the spirit of resistance to the Tyrant increases daily; Marseilles continues in a state of siege, and General Bruue has been under the necessity of resorting to still more rigorous means of quelling the loyal flame which so glorious rages in that quarter. Bonaparte's mother, the Cardinal his uncle, and brother Jerome, have all reached Paris. Murat and his wife are likely to complete the groupe, if they are so fortunate as to make their escape. There is no positive information respecting him; some state him to be at Ancona, others to have escaped into the Pouille.

Brussels Papers to the 28th ult. and Frankfurt and Hamburg Gazettes to a late date arrived last night. An article from Nuremberg states the arrival of a Courier at Vienna, with intelligence of the Austrians having entered Naples—an event which we consider as highly probable. Four Spanish and Portuguese Armies are now assembled ready to co-operate in the invasion of France.—The headquarters of the King of Prussia are to be immediately formed at Frankfurt. That Sovereign will assume the title of Grand Duke of Posen as soon as he takes possession of the part of Poland assigned to him. Between the 16th and the 18th ult. six regiments of Russian infantry and cossacks passed through Prague on their way to the Rhine.—A letter from the Lower Rhine says, that Fouché has been making overtures on his own account to the Allies, and that Bonaparte has caused frigates to be fitted out in different ports, to make his escape, if necessary.—He is stated as having frequent conferences with the American Ambassador.

Private accounts inform us that the first column of the Russian Army, consisting of 50,000 men, in admirable condition, and amply equipped for immediate operations, will be upon the Rhine this day! The second column, of the same strength and in equally excellent order, is a week's march behind the first, and will arrive upon the frontiers of France and assume their appointed station in the Grand Allied Line on the following Friday, or Saturday at furthest. Three other columns, each of 50,000 veterans, who know how to beat the enemy, are coming up in rapid succession.

A Mail from Corunna also arrived yesterday. An article from Barcelona states, that Marseilles has again hoisted the white flag; and that in the provinces on the Pyrenean frontier the proclamations of the Generals, inviting the people to take up arms, are wholly ineffectual.

The Committee on the Bill in favour of Indulgent Shipping is adjourned to Monday next. We flatter ourselves that from its great importance it will be brought on early on that day, and not suffered to be discussed at a late hour and in a thin house. If any further argument in support of the English Ship-builders was necessary to be urged, it is only requisite for us to repeat, that the general building throughout the kingdom has not increased, whilst that in the port of London is totally annihilated.—For since 1812 only one ship of 1271 tons has been built in the river Thames, whilst in the following years, the following number of India-built ships have been admitted to Registry in that port, and allowed to engage in the general trade of the Empire, viz:—

In 1812 India-built Ships7 Tons	4,712
1813 Ditto13 Tons	11,239
1814 Ditto16 Tons	12,511

And we are informed, on authority on which we can rely, that at least thirty other India-built ships are expected here in the course of the present year, in addition to ships admitted this Spring to Registry.

It is said that Bonaparte has now completely ready for sea in one of the French ports, two frigates—equipped, not for any hostile project, but the purpose of taking himself away, should he fail in his present projects. Ministers, we believe, are in possession of this fact, and we doubt not will act accordingly.

There were various reports in the city yesterday morning; one generally circulated, and which appears very probable, is the account received by a Gentleman arrived from Guernsey, that a French fishing-boat had arrived at that island, with the news of the hoisting the White Flag at Bourdeaux, and several other of the Western ports.

MORNING POST OFFICE.

FRIDAY MORNING, TWO O'CLOCK.

We stop the Press to give the principal contents of Paris papers to the 31st ult. which have just arrived. Great preparations are

making for the solemn mockery of the *Champ de Mai*. Cherbourg has been declared in a state of siege; and vigorous measures have been adopted at Bourdeaux to keep down the spirit of insurrection. There is a report of the arrest of M. Talleyrand by order of the Allies, and of papers of importance having been found in his possession; but we attach no credit to this statement. The French Funds are 57½.

"PARIS, MAY 30.

"The Assemblies of the Electoral Colleges have all met at the places indicated to them. They have all commenced the *depoilement* of the registers of votes on the Constitution, and many have already finished their operations. The rest will continue them to-morrow and the following days, and it is hoped the *Champ de Mai* will take place on Tuesday next.

"The day of the assembling of the *Champ de Mai*, the National Guard and the imperial Guard will be under arms.

"In the course of the day diversions and fire works will take place in the Elysian fields.

"In the evening there will be a general illumination, and a concert at the Thuilleries, at eight o'clock.

"There will be fire works at the place of Concord at nine o'clock on the same day.

"All the Theatres of Paris will be open gratis.

"The fete will be announced in the evening by salvoes of artillery.

"It is expected the Legislative Session will be opened on Sunday next, June 4."

COURIER EXTRAORDINARY OF TUESDAY.

"It appears certain that all the English at Brussels and Ghent have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to depart.

"We are assured that the two Chambers are convoked for the 5th of June.

"The Chouans who robbed a diligence near la Fleche have been arrested.

"The *Lille Journal* of May 27, states, the Prince of Benevento to have been arrested near Carlsruhe, by order of the Allies, and that they have found in the pocket of his carriage, papers of very great importance. The same adds that the Bourbon family seemed preparing to quit Ghent.

"New obstacles are imposed on the communications between Belgium and France.

"Twenty-three thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four persons have voted for the additional Act in the department of the Meuse. There are only eighteen who have voted against it.

"PARIS, MAY 30.

"Yesterday Prince Jerome attended the Emperor during the review.

"They write from Chamberi, that there are 30,000 men encamped in the environs of that town. Another camp of 20,000 is formed between Lyons and Geneva.

"Court Bussy d'Angus, Commissary Extraordinary in the Departments of Lyons and the Lower Pyrenees, arrived at Bourdeaux on the 24th, on his return from his Mission.

"The town of Cherbourg was placed in a state of siege on the 21st of this month.

"We remark, the the elections of the Chambers of Deputies have chosen eight dozen Gentlemen of the Robe, a dozen Generals, a dozen Physicians, a dozen Merchants, and a dozen Proprietors.

"BOURDEAUX, MAY 25.

"The Lieutenant-General, commanding the 11th Military Division, has ordered to be arrested and brought before a Special Commission, all individuals, who either by discourses, by publications, or by the distribution of incendiary writings, to draw from their duty the soldiers and citizens summoned to repel the enemy.

"NANTZ, MAY 26.

"Seven waggons laden with barrels of cartridges, taken from the insurgents of La Vendée by our brave troops, have arrived here in our city escorted by detachments of cavalry and infantry. Repeated cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*," accompanied them from the bridge to the chateau where the stores were deposited.

"In the late affair at Aizenai, under the command of General Travot, who came yesterday morning to Nantz, our troops defeated the insurgents completely, though the latter were greatly superior in numbers. At the same place they broke a considerable number of muskets which had been taken, but could not be brought off.

"BOURDEAUX, MAY 23.

"Under this head a pretended letter is given from Bilbao, abusing the Spanish Government. It states arrests to continue, and these are directed against the French and the liberal. A revolution is inevitable. The populace and the Monks desire war with France, but the armies refuse to march. The Count D'Abisbal (O'Donnel) we are told is preparing to put himself at the head of an army of 7 or 8,000 men strong on the Bidassoa, which is to be joined by reinforcements of 12,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry, which have not yet passed Vittoria."

London Evening Post, June 3, 1815.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.—TWO O'CLOCK.

THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES SURRENDERED TO THE ALLIES BY A MILITARY CONVENTION.

We had no doubt, from the information which we communicated in our last, that we should be justified in our anticipation of the surrender of the Neapolitan capital;—the event has proved that not the capital only but

the whole kingdom, with the exception of Ancona, Gaeta, and Pescara, has capitulated. Such is the amount of the Extraordinary Gazette published last night—an event of which the velocity would, in other times, have struck us with astonishment, but which we now calmly look upon as the result of that high military talent, which the necessities of the revolution first taught to France, and which the conduct of France, has since taught to all the nations of Europe. The most impressive of all lessons is learnt, and the higher degree of talent is generated, only in the School of Adversity.

The battle of Tolentino, on the 2d and 3d ult. appears to have been Murat's last grand struggle. Foiled in that attempt to overwhelm Bianchi's force, he tried a weak effort on the side of Rome, against Gen. Nugent's corps. The corps of Manheis, Macdonald, and Pignatelli made an attempt, or rather a feint, to attack Nugent at San Germano; but their real object seems to have been merely to cover Murat's escape to Capua; and in fact they were scarcely able to effect this service without the entire destruction of their own corps. On the 18th the whole Austrian force, which had operated on different lines in the kingdom of Naples, converged to a point, and being united at Cajanello, where the high roads from Rome, Aquila, and Pescara all meet, there remained no longer any change for the Muratists, but to make as favourable a capitulation as they could.

Meanwhile, on the 11th, Capt. Campbell, with the ships under his command, reached the bay of Naples, and compelled the surrender of the Neapolitan fleet and arsenals. On the 16th, Capt. Bruce, in the Berwick, proceeded to blockade Gaeta; and on the 18th, Lord Exmouth proceeded from Civita Vecchia, to take his station in the bay of Naples. On the other hand, Gen. Macfarlane, commanding in Sicily, had got ready his troops, as well as the Sicilians, for embarkation from Messina, so early as the 8th ultimo; and King Ferdinand IV. was expected to accompany this expedition in person, of which the landing was to be as near the city of Naples as possible.

During these transactions, Murat himself was above 100 miles distant; on the night of the 11th, on which his fleet and arsenals surrendered, he passed Sulmona in great haste with 15,000 men, the remains of his army, precipitately retreating upon Naples, and pursued by the Austrian Generals.

It was on the 21st that a Military Convention was signed at Teano, by which the whole of the kingdom of Naples, with the exception of a few places was surrendered to the Allies. This Convention was probably entered into by the Generals commanding the remains of the Neapolitan army; for it was not known whether Murat had withdrawn himself. Notice, however, had been sent to him, that he should have a guard of honour to conduct him to Austria, as a State prisoner. The French Papers nevertheless, assert that he and his family had already arrived in France; but that statement seems to be unfounded.

By this fortunate event, 50,000 Austrians at least will immediately become disposable against France. The Brussels Papers, which we have received to the 1st inst. state, that a numerous army of Austrians and Piedmontese is expected immediately to penetrate by the Alps into the South of France. Towards the north-eastern frontiers of Switzerland, the Allies were also in general motion; and the forces, assembled in the Briguna, under the Prince of Schwarzenberg, are estimated at 240,000 men. This force, combined with that under Bianchi in Savoy, ought to sweep the whole of the South of France. Meanwhile the operations on the Northern frontier seem to be on the eve of commencing. We hear of the Russian Gens. Dotoroff, Sacken, and Korff, coming up rapidly; and as it is expected that at least 70,000 Russians will be in line by the 10th inst. the campaign may be expected to open on or before that day.

The meeting of the Champ de Mai took place on Thursday last, when after some previous ceremonies it was of course declared that the new Constitution had been accepted by a large majority. The Paris Papers now say that Buonaparte will probably set out for the army in the course of the present week, and all accounts agree in stating, that hostilities were likely to commence early in June. The insurrection in the Departments, it is not attempted to be concealed, are extensive and formidable; and with all the efforts of the enemy to disguise the facts, it is evident, that the exertions of the Royalists have in many instances been eminently successful.

THE COURIER—JUNE 7.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Teano, May 21, 1815.

"I have the honour of congratulating your Lordship on the termination of the war with the Government of Naples, closed by the Military Convention I herewith transmit, by which the kingdom, its fortresses, arsenals, military force and resources, are almost without exception, surrendered to the Allies, to be returned to the lawful Sovereign of the country, Ferdinand the Fourth.

"After the successes obtained by General

Nugent, and stated in my last dispatch, General Bianchi received on the 18th, a message from the Duke de Gallo, requesting an interview, to communicate to him propositions he was charged with from Marshal Murat.

"A meeting for the next day was appointed on the part of England; General Bianchi requested me to attend it, and in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief, both by sea and land, I consented.

"I met therefore the Duke de Gallo with General Bianchi, on the morning of the 19th.

"The conversation which ensued with that Minister, led to no other result than in having given the Allies an opportunity of stating to him the grounds, on which alone they would engage to arrest their military movements.

"Having stated that he had no authority to treat on any basis of the nature so announced to him, the Duke de Gallo returned to Naples, having received, however, an assurance, that any propositions General Carrascosa might wish to make, should, in the course of the following day, be received.

"The meeting with General Carrascosa took place this morning. General Niepperg, on the part of Austria, General Colletta, on that of Naples, and myself, in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief, negotiated the Military Convention.

"On the part of Naples, propositions were at first made totally inadmissible; on our part the abdication of Marshal Murat was insisted upon. General Colletta wished to secure for that person a safe retreat to France, but finding that such was totally impossible, and having declared that he had no authority from Marshal Murat to treat with regard to him, the Convention, such as your Lordship will receive it, was agreed to.

"It is impossible to conclude this dispatch without calling your Lordship's attention to the manner in which the campaign, now terminated, has been carried on by General Bianchi. The activity with which he has punished his operations is almost without example. The constant successes which have attended his arms, are crowned in the satisfaction of his being able to re-establish the authority of the legitimate Sovereign, without those misfortunes to the country attendant on protracted military operations.

"With regard to Marshal Murat, he is stated to be in Naples; General Bianchi has declared that he must consent to go to the Austrian Hereditary States, where his future situation will be fixed; no answer whatever has been received from him."

A Gentleman is arrived who left Paris on Saturday last; he says, "that at the Champ de Mai Buonaparte was observed to be very dull. There were about 10,000 National Guards and 15,000 Imperial Guards instead of 60,000 who were expected.

"Gen. Travot, who commands for Buonaparte in La Vendee, wrote for 60,000 troops to be sent him immediately; a Council was called on his letter being received, but they had no troops to spare him. The Gentleman states, that he saw a letter from the Postmaster of a town in La Vendee, dated 31st May, stating, that he expected to be obliged to leave the town, as the Royalist army, 50,000 strong, was fast approaching.

"It was reported that the Austrian army was advancing on Grenoble.

"It was well known at Paris that Buonaparte has caused several cases of his most valuable effects to be sent to Rochefort and Cherbourg.

"We learn that there is a penalty of 100 Napoleons, and imprisonment of 12 months attached to any persons who is found with the *Courier* or *Times* Newspapers in France. More than 600 persons have been imprisoned within 10 days, at Paris, for expressing their opinion too publicly about Buonaparte.

The tenth Constitution which has been given to France within the last five and twenty years, has been accepted and promulgated in nearly the same manner as all the other preceding ones. It has been made a thing of the theatre, a procession of gaudily dressed personages, religious rites profaned, troops and music, oaths and huzzas, plays and feasting.

It resembled, says one of the Paris Papers, the federation of the year 1790—"There was the same enthusiasm, the same patriotism, the same unanimity of sentiments"—Unlucky parallel—as if we had forgotten the fate of the constitution that followed that federation—the quick transition from patriotism and unanimity to the most violent dissensions, and the most sanguinary atrocities; as if we did not remember that in two years a good King was driven from his palace to a prison, from a prison to a scaffold—that Monarchy was abolished and that the crimes and cruelties of the Republic, one and indivisible, made France one scene of misery and mourning. And upon this new stage many of the principal actors were the chief performers in that bloody tragedy.—Barrere and Tallien, and Merlin of Douai, and Carrion Nisas, &c. are the latest supporters of this new federation—they are the first to remind us of its resemblance to the federation of 1790. If they have found the likeness, they have prepared themselves for the same results.—They expect that the offspring of both will be the same.

It is remarkable that the two speeches made in this tragic-comic farce of the Champ de Mai, the least prominent features are those

which touch upon the Constitution—Insult and menace to the Allied Powers—discontent against the Treaty of Paris, because it confined France within her ancient limits, are the principal parts. The mouth-piece of the Electors says, that these limits are not her natural limits. Buonaparte declares that indignation at seeing the natural integrity of France violated, brought him back to France. As the Treaty of Paris had been religiously observed by the Allies, he must mean that the terms of the treaty violated that natural integrity. And yet the first thing he did when he returned to France, was to offer to abide by the Treaty! Judge then of the sincerity of his offer, and of the fidelity with which he meant to adhere to it!

But to hear the actors in this old drama, got up with new decorations and a new name, one would suppose they thought they should deceive us by their change of dress and name; that because they had furnished up their coats and substituted the spruceness of the *petit maître* for the coarse and filthy dowlas of the Jacobin regime we should not know our men again; that the *aliases* to their names would have made us forget the original sinners; that "robes and furred gowns would hide all;" that in the Buonaparte on the Champ de Mai, we should not recognise the same bloody tyrant that sacrificed hundreds of thousands to his pride and ambition; that in his attendants we should not find out the same men that betrayed their legitimate Sovereign; that in the public functionaries, and in the army, that came to swear fidelity, we should not discover the same traitors and perjurers that had taken the same oaths, with the same solemnity, and violated them with the same levity with which they will violate the present; that in the Bishops that invoked the blessing of Providence upon the new Constitution we should not remember the men that are stained with the double crimes of perjury and treason; that the new Constitution was to blanch all; that when Buonaparte swears to observe the laws, we have banished from our recollection his habitual contempt and violation of all laws; that when he promises to protect the liberty of the subject we forget that he was the assassin of the Duke d'Enghien, and Pichegru, and Fouché, and our countryman Wright, and thousands of others whose names will only transpire at that awful moment when their murderer shall be called to his account. History does not afford us an instance of a nation so ready to take oaths, and to break them. They have taken them to every Constitution and to every Ruler since the Revolution—first to maintain the legitimate Monarch—then to support a Constitution by which Monarchy was to be extirpated from the French territories—then to obey a Government tripartite, consisting of three Consuls—next a Government consisting of only one—after that the Government of an Emperor—then the old legitimate Monarch—and now an Imperial Government again. But this trial of all kinds of Constitutions, and abiding by none, is humorously supposed to have "given rise to a general and well considered respect for national independence and internal liberty!"

In the speech to Buonaparte, written by Carrion Nisas for M. Dubois, who was selected on account of his powerful lungs, he asks with a very easy impudence, "by what act, what violation have we provoked vengeance or given cause for the aggression of the Allies?" By this act, Dubois!—France made a treaty with the Allies, which was founded upon the exclusion of this man from the sovereign power. The Allies executed their stipulations with the utmost exactness. The moment, however, this man returned and by the aid of the army was replaced in possession of the supreme power, from that moment the treaty was at an end, and war was in fact declared by France against the Allies. It is no answer to say to us that Buonaparte has offered to abide by the Treaty of Paris; for the basis of that treaty was his exclusion from the Government of France. How then could they accede to his offer with any regard to their own honour or consistency? M. Dubois is perfectly right when he says that the Allies dare "to proscribe Buonaparte personally"—They proscribe him because they have found him to be a man who never kept a treaty he ever made or an oath he ever took.

The speech of Buonaparte is remarkable for its insincerity, its egotism, and its falsehood. He talks of "the foreign Kings whom I have raised to the throne, or who owe to me the preservation of their crowns, now direct their blows against my person." Where are these foreign Kings whom he has raised to thrones? Jerome, and Joseph, and Louis, and Murat, are they directing their blows against him? The blows came from him against them. He has been the cause of their downfall. As to other Monarchs, he owes them the preservation of his person. The French people, whom he professes to be so fond of, were twelve months ago pretty much disposed to have hung up his Imperial Majesty upon a gibbet, had it not been for the intervention of the Allied Monarchs and their Commissioners. He seems to forget the disguises he was forced to assume in his journey from Fontainebleau to the coast, and that the Bourbon cockade was frequently his only passport and protection.

He has recourse to falsehood with respect

to the cause of the war, in order to induce the French people to believe that it is not against him but against their independence that the Allies have taken up arms. Those who know his attachment to life, what fears he expressed, what tears he shed when the thought it in danger, will smile with contempt at his affected indifference to life, and the readiness with which he would place his existence in the hands of the Allies, if he were not convinced that it was not him, innocent soul! they wish to injure, but his dearly beloved people of France.

Upon the whole the Allies will be as little imposed upon by this *Champ de Mai* spectacle as they have been by all the preceding federations and farces. Their "voice is in their swords;" they cannot trust him; they cannot sheath the sword so long as he wields the power of France. They have justice on their side, and they have might also—though we see the Party as usual making a pompous display of Buonaparte's force, and attempting again to damp our exertions, and to dash our hopes. Buonaparte has "six millions of men, individually interested in the preservation of their estates (who threatened to deprive them of them?) fourteen fortresses fully garrisoned, and six hundred thousand armed soldiers, led by experienced Generals; can France, therefore, be overwhelmed in one campaign, and if not, what will be the fate of Europe? We shall not be able to feed the Continental Powers with money, and they cannot maintain themselves. The French people will be ready to disengage Buonaparte from offers that he has made, and Europe may be again overturned."

These gloomy predictions have not even the merit of novelty—they are the old ones revived—they are the same that were dinned in our ears during the last war. How truly they were accomplished, we need not say. Let us trust that the party will be equally servicable to Buonaparte this war, and that he may find them to be the same.

Juggling Bonds,
That patter with him in a double sense:
That kept the word of promise to his ear,
And break it to his hope.

We received this morning Brussels Papers to the 4th. The first column of the Russian army, 30,000 strong, was to arrive on the Rhine before Kehl on the 30th ult. The other columns follow close upon the first.

The King of Prussia has ordered his guards united with the Russian guards, to proceed with all haste to Aix la Champelle.

Preparations are making along the whole line of the Allies for the immediate commencement of hostilities.

The Saxon act of cession is said to have been signed on the 18th ult.

Another French vessel has been sent in by one of our cruisers. The *Rhin* frigate sailed from Plymouth on the 29th ult. on a cruise off the French coast, and on the 31st captured the *Alexis* French brig from Rouen to Brest; of course the *Rhin* had the usual orders to capture vessels.—Another prize, as our Readers recollect, was sent in on the 31st of last month by the *Desirée* frigate.

THE TRAVELLER, JUNE 9.

This morning Dutch and Brussels Mail arrived in town, and have brought Papers to the 7th inst. The force under Prince Blucher has been reinforced by 10,000 men, and it is now considered one of the finest armies in the world. The French frontier towns are said to be garrisoned by National Guards, who live entirely upon the inhabitants. This circumstance, we are told, produces discontent, and has already caused several disturbances. It is supposed that Tournay will be the head-quarters of the armies in Belgium. The King of Prussia was expected at Berlin on the 31st ult. and immediately after that all the troops in and about the Prussian capital were to march to Frankfort. The negotiations at Vienna are at an end, and all the Ministers of the Sovereigns were to leave that city about the end of last month. There is an account from Genoa, of the date of the 20th of May, which says, that the Pope had just set out for Rome, after having given the people his blessing from a balcony where he stood, and after promising to give absolution, at the time of their death, to all the officers of the Genoese Guard of Honour, who waited on him, as well as to every member of their families.

We have also received German and Swiss Papers, by which we learn, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia were, on the 27th, at Munich, where they would keep the birthday of the King of Bavaria, in their way to their armies on the Rhine. Prince Schwarzenberg precedes them, and is now, doubtless, on this side of the river. The French, in every quarter, prepare for the defensive, and call in the assistance of inundations, wherever they are to be had.

See Supplement.

BATAVIA,
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
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MOLENAART.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1815.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 3.

A Prussian corps of 30,000 men of all arms, with a fine train of artillery, is assembling near Huy, to be reviewed. Prince ucher, the Princes of Anhalt Dessau, denburg, Saxe Weimar, and other officers high rank, are gone thither.

The army of Prince Blucher has been lately reinforced by a corps of 10,000 men, which has come from the right bank of the Meuse, and it makes now the finest body of Prussia ever had under arms. General Vandamme, who commands the French front divisions, Sedan, Roer, and Givet, moved to the left, in order to be in closer communication with the Army of the North; and on the other hand, our part of the Army of the Moselle has been posted nearer to the Ardennes.—The garrisons of all the fortresses in the French frontiers are now composed of national guards, whom the citizens are obliged to feed and lodge, and also to give them daily a sum of money, and those whose attachment to the King is the most notorious, are particularly kept down by this measure, which gives cause for great dissatisfaction. At Dunkirk serious disturbances have arisen; many persons have been arrested there; some have been sent to Lille to be sentenced; others have been sent as prisoners of state to the castle of Ham.

At this fortifying, 5000 men are employed strengthening the works, and the fortress will soon be in a formidable state of defence.

It is affirmed, that the grand headquarters are going to be removed to Tournay.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands made his solemn entry into Liege the day before yesterday, at three in the afternoon, amid the acclamations of an immense multitude that collected on his way to enjoy his presence.

They write from Mannheim, that it is certain the Sovereigns will fix their headquarters there.

It is pretended that Louis Buonaparte, who had remained at Rome, has asked for passports to France.

HAAGUE, JUNE 2.

His Majesty had resolved, that during the present war against Napoleon Buonaparte, and at all events till the end of the year, the national militia may be employed even beyond the frontiers of the kingdom.

JUNE 4.

Their Highnesses the Princesses Dowager of Orange and Brunswick returned to this town on Thursday, in good health.

BERLIN, MAY 30.

His Majesty the King will arrive to-day at Charlottenberg. To-morrow there is to be a grand review in the Park of all the guards in garrison here.

They all break-up next Saturday, with the body guard at Potsdam, to proceed to Frankfurt on the Maine. Only the depot companies remain at Berlin. The Crown Prince, and his cousin, Prince Frederick, accompany the battalions under their command. Prince William, the King's brother, set out to-day to his command in the army on the Rhine. The King's second son, Prince William, accompanies his father in the field.

The Chancellor, Prince Hardenburg, was to leave Vienna to-day, and is expected here at the beginning of next week.

VIENNA, MAY 24.

His Majesty the King of Saxony, having signed on the 20th the Act of Cession to Prussia, with some modifications, two Royal Commissioners set out yesterday for Dresden, to replace the Prussian Provisional Government. His Majesty intends, after the Sovereigns are gone, to see what is curious in Vienna, and in about a fortnight to return to his dominions. It is still uncertain what will be published respecting the basis of the new German Constitution, all not being yet agreed upon; to-day will be the last conference on this subject. All the Ministers and Ambassadors of all the Courts leave Vienna next week; as with the departure of Princes Metternich and Hardenberg all negotiations here are at an end. The Ambassadors are invited to follow the Sovereigns to the field.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 1.

To-day the entire defeat of the King of Naples will be celebrated by discharges of artillery along the whole line of the allied army, from Basle to Metz.

The French frigate the Pomona, taken in the Mediterranean, has been carried into Palermo.

The first Russian army which comes by Nuremberg and Bamberg, to the Upper Maine, consists of 90,000 men; the second, of 80,000, will succeed it in its positions, till the arrival of the third army, which is in full march from Poland.

LAON, MAY 27.

The sixth corps, commanded by General

Count Loban, becomes daily stronger; it consists of four divisions of infantry, and four divisions of cavalry; it may be estimated at 30,000 men, exclusively of 10,000 chosen National Guards, who make a part of it. The troops composing it, are distributed in our neighbourhood, and extend from Guise to Beauvais.

GENOA, MAY 20.

On the day of his Holiness's departure, the Provincial Governor of the Duchy of Genoa, with his staff, waited on him, and had the honor to kiss his hand. His Holiness expressed his entire satisfaction with the proofs of esteem and zeal given him both by the governor and the inhabitants. Before his departure, he showed himself on the balcony, gave his benediction, and said in a loud voice—"God will protect the Genoese." He then departed for Campo Marone, attended by a detachment of carabinieri, several of the Noble Guard, and an immense concourse of people.

On the evening before his departure, his Holiness called all the Guard of Honour, expressed his satisfaction, and promised to send each of them a token of remembrance from Rome, desiring for this purpose a list of their names, and asking if they had any request to make. The Commandant gave him the list, and begged in the names of all, an entire solution at the hour of death for each of them, which his Holiness gave, not only to them, but to every member of their families.

His Holiness was also saluted on his departure by a discharge of 53 guns from the batteries of the harbour. Cardinals Casselli and Letta left us on Wednesday. The first is gone to Parma, of which he is Archbishop; the second to Milan. Since then several Cardinals and Prelates are gone to Rome, and also the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, Count de Vargas.

MAY 21.

Lord Bentinck set out on the 17th for London.

AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE, MAY 27.

Several paragraphs in public papers respecting the hospitals has induced the Prussian Surgeon General to publish at Düsseldorf a detached and very satisfactory account of the hospitals established for the Prussian army.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MAY 26.

A Telegraphic Dispatch from Lyons of this day announces, that Madame and Cardinal Esch arrived in that city at six o'clock, in good health. They were received amidst cries of *Vive l'Empereur* and *Vive Madame*.

The Electors called to the *Champ de Mars* arrive every day in great numbers. There has been already received the registers of the votes of 55 Departments; the others are expected by the couriers, and diligences in the course of to-morrow and the next day; and it is hoped that by Monday they will all have arrived, and that the business will commence.

There will be to-morrow, after mass, a grand parade in the Court of the Tuilleries.

The first, third, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Legions of the National Guard have imitated the example of the fourth, sixth, and eighth, and have offered to work at the fortifications of the capital, and by a voluntary subscription to contribute to the expenses of the war.

The *Moniteur* states, on the authority of a traveller just arrived in the capital from London, where he resided fifteen days, that many French emigrants were in that city, who handed about in their society letters from France, containing many falsehoods. He saw many of those letters, in which it was stated that two entire regiments had gone to Belgium with their arms and baggage, preceded by their music; that on the 2d and 11th of May there had been two insurrections, which portended a general revolt; that the whole of La Vendee was in flames, and that a civil war had burst out, not only in that country, but also in Languedoc and in Provence. They added, that the troops which remained faithful to the Emperor, were to be employed in the interior; and that in the enterprise against France not a soldier was lost. These stories were so often repeated, that the traveller who had been absent from Paris a long time, did not know what to think. When he returned, he was surprised to find the roads covered with troops, full of ardour; the strong places in a good state, and the population in excellent spirits. He recollected what these Emigrants had said, and judged of the effect of their false reports among the people of London, circulated to please those who are discontented with their Ministers, which is generally the case with the English.

The reports spread respecting La Vendee are the only ones which have the least foundation. It is true, that some English frigates landed at St. Gilles, near Nantes, some Chiefs of the Brigands, and 8000 Birmingham muskets. General Travot, on being informed of

this, went from Napoleon with 3000 men towards St. Gilles, and dispersed the crowds, which assembled on the arrival of the frigates. He seized 3000 of the muskets; the rest had been distributed among the Brigands. The tocsin was sounded in the villages, and they united to support the troops, who formed the garrisons of the City.

Each regiment will be represented at the Champ de Mars by 15 Deputies—five Officers, and ten subalterns, or soldiers.

Many good citizens, afraid a war with England is inevitable, have prepared to form themselves into an association, to be called the Association of French Prosperity, for the purpose of ensuring the progress of manufactures and industry. All the Members engage not to use English or Indian Manufactures, until a general Peace. All Frenchmen are invited to become Members of this Association.

PARIS, MAY 27.

The Imperial Court of Paris has given a patriotic donation of 5000 francs.

Forty four pupils of the Napoleon Lyceum, from the ages of 17 to 20 years, have obtained permission of the Emperor to form themselves into a company of gunners, for the defence of the capital. The other pupils have also obtained leave to form a detachment for the defence of the other places. The artillery will be placed under their care for exercise.

There is a report that Prince Lichtenstein has arrived at Strasbourg, where he waits for passports from Government to come to Paris.

They write from Switzerland that the Duke of Ragusa is expected at Basle, and that lodgings are prepared for him.

There has been published in many parts of Paris an invitation to the citizens to enrol themselves into the different corps of the army.

An emissary has been arrested and carried before the Magistrate of Louis le Saulnier for distributing incendiary proclamations.

A Russian spy was arrested yesterday, not many hours after his arrival in Paris.

COURIER EXTRAORDINARY OF SUNDAY.

An Aid-de-Camp of Prince Jerome arrived this morning in Paris.

The Pope has quitted Genoa to return to Rome.

Numerous reinforcements for the Army of the North continually come. It is understood that the Army of the North will form a junction with that of the Moselle.

Paris, May 31.—The *Moniteur* contains regulations for the ceremony which is to commence this evening, or a Programme of the *Champ de Mars*.

This evening there is to be admission gratis to all the Theatres. At eight o'clock a salute will be fired by cannon placed on the terrace of the Tuilleries, which will be returned from Montmartre and other batteries.

At six o'clock to-morrow morning the battery at the Tuilleries will give the signal for a new salute. The avenues of the Champ de Mars and the Military School will then be occupied by the Imperial Guard and Gendarmerie. At eight the deputations from the army repair to the Champ de Mars. At nine the Electoral Colleges, the Court of Cassation, and various public bodies repair to the same place.

At eleven the Emperor leaves the Tuilleries, preceded by the Commandant of Paris, Heralds, Ministers of State, Grand Officers, &c. &c. The Emperor's carriage will be drawn by eight horses, all the other carriages in the procession by six. At the Champ de Mars the troops are to be drawn up in battle order, and the procession will pass between the lines. Salutes will be fired on the Emperor's departure, and on his arrival at the Champ de Mars, and at the Military School.

After having stopped in the grand apartments of the Military School, the Emperor will repair to the Tribune and take his place on the Throne.

Mass will then be celebrated; after which the Central Deputation of the Colleges will be presented to the Emperor. This ceremony being finished, the acceptance of the Constitution will be declared. *Te Deum* will then be chanted. The ceremony concludes with a distribution of eagles.

A letter dated Trieste, the 18th, mentions the return of the vessel which had conveyed M. Cariat, the former Neapolitan Envoy to the Court of Vienna, from that port to Ancona. King Joachim was no longer at Ancona, and it was not known with certainty where he was. M. Cariat had therefore embarked to proceed to Pescara. Gen. Carascosa commanded at Ancona.

According to accounts from Perpignan, hostilities are about to commence with Spain. It is certain that a great number of Spanish troops are already in line, and the peasants report that they are receiving strong reinforcements.

A political discussion has occasioned a duel between Mr. B. C. (Benjamin Constant) and Mr. Mont. The latter was wounded.

A letter from Nantz, dated the 26th, states, that in the affairs which took place at Chalons, Pallion, Arzney, at the Pass Octon, near St. Gilles, General Travot took 22 ammunition waggons from the insurgents; and that Charette, who was stated to be wounded, is dead.

Within these few days, works have been commenced at the entrance to the village of Vincennes, for constructing a fort intended to defend the passage of the road leading to the faubourg St. Antoine.

The Mayor of Nantz has issued an order for the construction of fortifications on the principal roads to cover the town against the attempts of the insurgents; but states that the financial distress of the town obliges him to make a call upon the patriotism of the citizens to contribute to the progress of the works, either by personal labour, or by subscribing money towards the expense.

An article from Niort, of the 25th of May, says, that a message had been sent to that city from Champ Deniers, that the Commune was threatened by insurgents. In consequence of this, 130 men of the National Guards were sent, who arrived at Champ Deniers, and restored the courage of the inhabitants.

An article from Marseilles, of the 22d, gives an Order of the Day published there on the 20th, by Marshal Brune. It states, that Marseilles has been declared in a state of siege, on account of its topographic situation, so near the frontier; exhorts the citizens not to be under any uneasiness, as none are to be taken before military tribunals, except those suspected of being agitators, agents of foreigners, and contrivers of plots.

M. de Charnailles, who served in the 4th regiment of the line, and was afterwards Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Duhesme, has just been arrested at Armentieres, at the moment when it was supposed that he was about to pass into Belgium. When he was arrested he cried out "I am ruined." He has been placed under the care of the Commandant of the 16th Military Division, who is about to conduct him to Paris with three *gardes du corps*, who are in the prisons at Lille.

The persons who at present appears probably will obtain the greatest number of votes for the Presidency of the Chamber of Representatives, are Lanjuinais, Flaques, La Fayette, and Merlin of Douai.

Moutreuil, who stole the diamonds from the Queen of Westphalia, and who escaped from prison, has been arrested at Ghent.

A pamphlet was published yesterday, entitled, *Abas la Queue de Marat et de Robespierre*.—i. e. Down with the Tail of Marat and Robespierre.

General Bruyer is gone for the west.

An article from Metz, of the 26th instant, states, that Lieutenant-General Girard, Commanding in Chief the army of the Moselle, had a long conference with the Generals commanding the third, fourth, and fifth Military Divisions, on the state of the redoubts and the entrenchments to be established for the passage of the Vosges, which are to be seven, to the heads of the rivers and bridges. All the cities will be strongly protected and the passages defended. Every means are taken for the defence of the different points, and for the movement of the troops.

ALTIRICH, MAY 25.

General Lecourbe has established his headquarters here. The camp which he has established before Belfort already amounts to 30,000 men; another camp is established in front of Besancon.

MILAN, MAY 15.

We expect every moment to receive accounts of the capitulation of Ancona. Some positively assert, that Joachim shut himself up in that fortress with 12,000 men; others, that he had embarked to proceed to Manfredonia, for the purpose of defending his kingdom.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

PARIS, APRIL 14.

"You must not suppose that the idea of Buonaparte's returning to France originated with him—that is by no means the case; I shall here give you the preliminary steps which led to it. The Bourbons had not been above three months on the throne when the Republicans became dissatisfied, for reasons which might fill a volume. The army became discontented and began their conspiracies against the Bourbon Government. Carnot, Fouché, and Thibadeau, were the first who conceived the idea of subverting the Government; they generally met at Talien's house; he being ill of the gout, of course, could not stir abroad. These men, although some of them had been employed by Buonaparte, yet did not altogether like him nor his system, and still less his for-

their favourites and Ministers, they therefore did not wish to have him back. At all events nothing could be done without the army: some Republican Generals were tampered with; Generals Frasnott and Excellmans were very actively employed in sounding the soldiery; all these, however, wished the return of Buonaparte. All ideas of making indirect proposals to the Duke of Orleans, or of establishing a Republican Government, were therefore abandoned. Overtures were now made to Buonaparte's friends, and the task devolved on Thibadeau, who, in the first place, reconciled Fouché to Roederer and to Savary, with both of whom Fouché was at variance. By degrees all Buonaparte's friends were let into the secret, and in September last, the first communication was made by this party to Buonaparte. A young man of the name of Haré (who was in Buonaparte's Government *auditeur au Conseil d'Etat*, and has, since the new Revolution, been appointed Prefect in one of the Departments,) was charged with this mission. Of course Buonaparte immediately consented to return. When this was known to his friends at Paris, the joy was so great that they had a dinner of 150 *couverts* at Very's in the Tuilleries. The first thing now to be thought of was money. Cambacères, La Fayette, Fouché and Savary, who are very rich, immediately made considerable advances, all of which were put into the hands of Carnot, who was appointed Treasurer. Now the Marshals were sounded—Masséna, Soult, Suchet, and Ney, not only immediately joined the conspiracy, but also advanced considerable sums. Thibadeau was employed to go abroad, he made journeys into Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland. At Naples and Florence he had interviews with Bertrand. Murat was then in the secret, and even Lucien Buonaparte, who, as well as Joseph, also advanced a great sum of money. In Italy, 20 millions of francs were raised, and it said, that in Genoa alone that sum was obtained.

"In December last there was a general sounding of the soldiers made all over France; it was done in the following manner:—

"I believe you know, when you were in Paris, that immediately after Buonaparte's abdication, Maria Louisa, caused as instrument to be drawn up at Paris, by a notary, in which she protested, in his name, on behalf of her son, against such an abdication; one copy of which was deposited with Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angeley, and the other with Cambacères. A great many copies of this protest were now printed, and distributed in every *Caserne* and *Corps de Garde* in France, for the purpose of hearing the soldiers' opinion respecting Buonaparte. There was no difference of opinion amongst the soldiery. The conspirators now became more bold, and, what is very extraordinary, d'Andre, the Director General of Police, used to go often to Tallien's, with whom he was intimate. There, without knowing it, he was in the very focus of the conspiracy; he frequently met there some of the most violent Buonapartists and Jacobins, who are now united; they sometimes would, in joke, say to M. d'Andre—'Will not your King allow the Emperor to come to visit his friends in France?'—when others would say, 'Ah! bah! with or without permission he will come to France, if he thinks it necessary for the re-establishment of his health.' In this way was poor d'Andre mystified. Not long before Buonaparte's return, this very d'Andre inquired of Tallien, if it was true that Bertrand was in Paris, as he had heard it. It was true enough Bertrand had been there, but Tallien took care not to tell him of it. Whether the Bourbons had or had not any knowledge of what was going on at that time, is difficult to say, but their great condescension to the military of late proves that they were alarmed. Not long since the Duke de Berri said to a General Officer of the Jacobin party—'Well, at all events you can now enjoy the riches you have acquired; we are at peace with all the world.'—'Now Monseigneur,' said the Jacobin, '*nous avons fait une halte dans la boue!!!* No, my Lord, we have made a halt in the mud! and on another occasion, when the Duke de Berri was haranguing, at a review, some old troops, he said to them, 'Well, comrades, are you not regularly paid?'—'Yes,' was the reply, though rather in a surly tone. 'The last Government,' added the Duke, 'did not pay you at all, or at least was always in arrears.' 'What is that to you?' rejoined an old grenadier. 'Suppose we gave him six months' credit, that is our own affair, and nobody's else.' This was followed by loud laughing from the rest of the troops."

"The king, before Buonaparte's landing, certainly offered places to Jacobins, but the bait would not take. What followed is known, and I shall not take up your time or Paper with describing his entry into the capital."

"I have now to tell you what happened to Perregaux, the banker, before the King left Paris. On the 16th of March, the odious Blacas sent for M. La Fitte (the principal partner of the firm), and asked him if he could procure him bills upon England to the amount of a million sterling? M. La Fitte said he should be able to procure them in two or three days. On the 19th Blacas sent for La Fitte, and said he must have the bills immediately, which was done: for the amount drafts were given, signed by the King, on the Treasury. La Fitte did not send for the money till the 20th, as the drafts were dated that day, when he heard of the departure of the King, of which he was not apprised. However, the money was then at his disposal. Carts were conveying it away, when Laborde, the *Chef de l'Etat Major*, who was riding by the Treasury, inquired by whose orders the money was carrying away, and being informed of the particulars, he ordered the carts to return, and not a franc to be sent out till further orders. Buonaparte arrived the same evening, and on the following day being informed of the transaction between Blacas and La Fitte, he sent for the latter, and told him that he would not allow the Treasury to pay him a sou. In consequence, Mr. Clermont, his partner, was sent to England, to stop the acceptance of the bills."

"At Abbeville something occurred which was not very honourable to the Count de Blacas.—When the King arrived there, Blacas sent for the Collector of the taxes, and asked him how much money he had belonging to Government? His answer was, 40,000 francs. 'You must give it to his Majesty,' said Blacas, 'and he will give you a receipt for it.' The Collector at first hesitated, but at length yielded; he received the *Croix d'Honneur* for it, which, however, cost him dear, as Buonaparte made him repay the money. The Collector's name is Martial, brother to the General of that name."

"So much for Monsieur Blacas.—The day after Buonaparte's arrival, Fouché advised him to address a letter to Louis XVIII, to state to him that as Europe would most likely be engaged in a bloody war, under an idea that the Bourbons had still many partisans in France, that, in order to inform the Allied Sovereigns who intended to support him, of the number of his friends, he should propose to give him (Louis XVIII) two strong towns on the frontiers, either Lisle or Strasburg, in the North, and Bayonne in the South of France, where the King might hoist the white flag, and where he might rally all his faithful subjects and friends, and that he (Buonaparte) would give passports to all those who would wish to join the King's standard. That his Majesty must, however, pledge his honour, that in case he does not succeed in his attempts, he is not to put the two strong places into the hands of any foreign Power. It is not certain whether this advice of Fouché will be acted upon. Carnot, it is said, did not much like the plan."

"I can assure you that the *bonnet rouge* is now worn in many public places. Buonaparte employs none but Jacobins; very lately he sent Felix Patissier de St. Parzau (brother of the Deputy who was murdered by Paris, the *gard de corps*; in 1793, for having voted the death of the King) to Dieppe as Imperial Commissioner. This very man was exiled by Buonaparte to the Isle d'Oleron, soon after the 18th Brumaire.—Seissars de Route, Demaillot, Merlin de Thionville, are all employed by Buonaparte in subaltern situations. I suppose you know that it was Merlin who called Buonaparte '*Le Robespierre à Cheval*.'"

"Things look very strange here; this union between Buonaparte and the Jacobins, will, I am afraid, make him very powerful. There had been a schism between them ever since Buonaparte subverted the Directory, but now all is union."

"The friends of Government here still expect that peace will not be interrupted; it is said that Bernadotte will declare for Buonaparte as well as the Turks. I have heard it stated that General Sebastiani is going to Constantinople; but what will appear extraordinary to all the world is, that the Pope inclines to Buonaparte, notwithstanding all the horrible treatment he has experienced from him and his satellites."

"All the most important documents

which were left here by Jancourt, in the Foreign Office, will be published. Some of the Allies will, if they believe those documents to be authentic, not be over well pleased with the Bourbons."

"Madame de Stael has obtained permission to reside at Paris; she is shortly expected here."

"Something very strange will transpire at the trials of Colonel Thevenot, and Manbreuil. The former was arrested by the Bourbons, because it was said he raised a Legion for them without their authority, yet he was released from prison by the King's order, on the 18th of March. As to Manbreuil, he was arrested for having robbed Jérôme Buonaparte's wife, last year, of her jewels, when she quitted Paris. He has been in prison ever since, but was released the same day as Thevenot. It is very extraordinary, that in the Report of the Council of the Ministers, published a day or two ago in the *Moniteur*, it is stated that this very Manbreuil was employed by the Bourbon Government, to follow Buonaparte last year, in his way to Fréjus, and to assassinate him. Manbreuil and Thevenot have both been again arrested, and are shortly to be tried. M. de Vitrolles has been brought to Paris for the purpose of being confronted with Manbreuil, as it is said he received his instructions from M. de Vitrolles, to assassinate Buonaparte. This accounts for the exception that was made to M. de Vitrolles, as all his friends who were with the Duke d'Angoulême were permitted to quit France."

GHENT, May 3.

DECLARATION.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.—To all our subjects, greeting,—
France, free and respected, was enjoying, by our care, the peace and prosperity which had been restored to it, when the escape of Napoleon Buonaparte from the Island of Elba, and his appearance on the French territory, seduced to revolt the greatest part of the army. Supported by this illegal force he has made usurpation and tyranny succeed to the equitable empire of the laws.

The efforts and the indignation of our subjects, the majesty of the throne, and that of the national representation, have yielded to the violence of a mutinous soldiery, whom treacherous and perjured leaders have reduced by deceitful hopes.

This criminal success having excited in Europe just alarms, formidable armies have been put in march towards France, and all the Powers have decreed the destruction of the tyrant.

Our first care, as our first duty, has been to cause a just and necessary distinction to be recognised between the disturber of the peace and the oppressed French nation.

Faithful to the principles which have always guided them, the Sovereigns, our Allies, have declared their intention to respect the independence of France, and to guarantee the integrity of its territory. They have given us the most solemn assurances, that they will not interfere in the internal government, and it is on these conditions we have resolved to accept their generous assistance.

The Usurper has in vain attempted to sow dissensions among them, and, by a feigned moderation, to disarm their just resentment. His whole life has for ever deprived him of the power of imposing upon good faith. Despairing of the success of his artifices, he seeks, for the second time, to precipitate with himself into the abyss the nation over which he causes terror to reign; he renews all the departments of administration in order to fill them wholly with men sold to his tyrannical projects; disorganises the National Guard, whose blood he intends to lavish in a sacrilegious war; he begins to abolish rights which have been long abolished; he convokes a pretended *Feld of Mai* to multiply the accomplices of his usurpation; he promises to proclaim there in the midst of bayonets a delirious imitation of that constitution, which, after 25 years of disorders and calamities, had for the first time, founded on a solid basis the liberty and the happiness of France. Finally, he has consummated the greatest of all crimes towards our subjects, by attempting to separate them from their Sovereign, to tear them away from our family, whose existence, which for so many ages has been identified with that of the nation itself, is still at this moment the only thing that can guarantee the stability of the people, the mutual interest of France and of Europe.

In these circumstances we rely with entire confidence on the sentiments of our

subjects, who cannot fail to perceive the dangers and the miseries to which they are exposed by a man whom assembled Europe has devoted to public vengeance. All the powers know the disposition of France. We are assured of their amicable views and of their support.

Frenchmen! seize the means of deliverance which are offered to your courage. Rally round your King, your father, the defender of all your rights—hasten to him to assist him in saving you, to put an end to a revolt, the prolongation of which might become fatal to our country, and by the punishment of the author of so many evils, to accelerate the era of a general reconciliation.

Given at Ghent, the 2d day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord 1815, and the 20th year of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

From the Calcutta Papers.

BIRTHS.

- At Calcutta, on the 4th June, at his House in Chowringhee, the Lady of William Bilsfow, Esq., of a Son.
- On the 5th do. Mrs. Maria D'Cruiz, of a Son.
- On the 17th do. the Lady of T. Stackhouse, Esq., of a Daughter.
- On the 14th do. the Lady of Edward Tenssaint, Esq., of a Daughter.
- On the same day, Mrs. C. Cornelius, of a Son.
- On the 18th do. Mrs. Collins, of a Son.
- On the 11th do. Mrs. E. Dunnovan, of a Son.
- At Moncheer, on the 27th May, the Lady of J. C. Sutherland, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- At Nattore, on the 21st May, the Lady of W. R. B. Bennett, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a Son.
- At Bangalore, on the 1th do. the Lady of the late Major Gabriel, of the 41th Madras Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
- At Calicut, on the 17th do. the Lady of William Sheffield, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- At Tellicherry, on the 18th do. the Lady of A. Wilson, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- At Cataba, on the 16th do. the Lady of John Williams, Esq., of a Son.
- At Palamcottah, on the 4th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel C. Maudeville, of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, of a Son and Heir.
- At Madras, on the 27th do. at the Residence of James Taylor, Esq., the Lady of Henry Taylor, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- At Calcutta, on the 6th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Doctor Ward, Mr. George Albert Sheppard, to Miss Ann Byrn.
- Same day, William Henry Oakes, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss Fitzgerald.
- On the 3d June at the Cathedral Church of Calcutta, by the Reverend Doctor Ward, Lieutenant Thomas Madlock, of the 7th Native Infantry, and Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, to Harriet, the eldest Daughter of Benjamin Comberbach, Esq., Attorney at Law.
- On the same day, Mr. John Calmoss, to Miss Mary Ann Mackay.
- Also, on the same day, Mr. James Richard Kennedy, to Miss Ann Harris.
- On the 1st June Mr. John Watson, to Miss Ann Brydie.
- On the 16th do. Daniel McDonald, Esq., to Miss Janet Robertson.
- On the 8th do. Mr. James Hart, Assistant in the Town Major's Office, to Miss Amelia Frederick.
- On the 30th May, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. William Henry Fleming, Shipwright, to Mrs. Jane Shobrooke, the widow of the late Mr. W. Shobrooke, Assistant in the Office of Accountant to the Board of Revenue.
- At Buxar, on the 18th May, by the Reverend Mr. Nugent, M. Kenney, Esq., Surgeon of His Majesty's 56th Foot, to Miss Dorothea Hogg.
- At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 13th of March last, Robert Crozier, Esq., Post Master General, to Miss Johanna Magdalena van Ryneveld.

DEATHS.

- At Calcutta on the 1st June, Mr. Charles Edwin Buckley, the eldest Son of John Buckley, Esq., Indigo Planter, aged 26 years.
- On the same day, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Pascoal, aged 59 years.
- On the 2d June, Mr. Martin Leary, the Son of the late Mr. Patrick Leary, Conductor of Ordnance; aged 25 years.
- On the 15th do. after a long and painful illness, Mr. Francis Glancey, Conductor of Ordnance, much and sincerely regretted by his Relatives, Friends, and all who knew him; aged 31 years and 3 months.
- On the same day, in a fit of Apoplexy, Captain Bosc, formerly Commander of the *Admiral Drake*.
- On the 16th, Emily Corrie, the infant Daughter of the Reverend Dr. D. Corrie, aged 6 months and 18 days.
- On the 18th do. Mrs. C. Maclean.
- On the same day, Mr. Michael Owens, Military Pensioner.
- On the 20th May, on board the Brig *Angelica*, on his passage to Cuttack, to which place he was proceeding for the recovery of his health, Richard Cape Cecil, Esq., Examiner in the Revenue and Judicial Department, aged 41 years.
- At Dacca, on the 25th do. the Infant Son of Mr. J. Esau.
- At Bhaugulpore, on the 25th do. of the Croup, after an illness of three hours, Jesse, the Daughter of Sir Frederic and Lady Hamilton; aged 15 months.
- At the Cantonments of Amow, on the 10th do. Lieutenant Robert Watson, Assistant of His Majesty's 24th Foot, sincerely regretted by his Officers.
- At Almorah, on the 16th do. Lieutenant David Kirk, of the 27th Native Infantry.
- Lately, Lieut. H. C. Medwin, of the 25th Regt. N. I.
- At Dacca, on the 10th do. Milton Sheriff, Esq., aged 36 years, greatly regretted by his Friends and Acquaintance.
- At Pointe, on the 30th May, at the House of C. Glass, Esq., Mrs. Rose Newton, the Wife of Thomas Newton, Esq., after an illness of nearly a year, when she bore with a Christian fortitude. She was proceeding to Bombay, for the benefit of her health, when the Boat was wrecked off Pointe, which hastened her death.
- At Dinapore, on the 5th June, Charlotte, the infant Daughter of Major Green, of H. M. 24th Foot.
- At Bombay, on the 10th do. Captain Charles Legg, Esq.

Printed by A. M. AUBURN, Motenhit.

* Mr. Clermont did arrive in England for that purpose.—Acceptance was refused to all the bills.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sale of WOOLLENS and other EUROPE STORES, will be held at the Honorable Company's Ware-houses, on WEDNESDAY the 15th Proximo, and following days.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Payment to be made in Specie or in Government Securities, and a credit of three months to be given from the day of Sale.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. to be made, and the Lots to be delivered on payment of the Purchase Money, or sooner, on approved Securities being given.

In failure of the Lots being cleared out in three months, the Deposit of 10 per cent. is forfeited, and the Goods shall be Re-sold—all profit thereon accruing to Government, and any loss on such re-sale to be made good by the first Purchaser.

Further particulars may be known, and the Goods may be seen five days previous to the Sale, by application to the Commercial Committee and to the Acting Civil Store-keeper.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, 18th Oct. 1815.

102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-11

1. PROPOSITO de este estudio es determinar el grado
 de conocimiento que tienen los estudiantes de la
 fisiología humana en relación con la nutrición y
 la salud.

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